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BANSTEAD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1949.

William Pile, Ltd., Printers 46-50 High Street, Sutton.

Banstead Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1949

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1949/50)

Councillor L. Harding (Chairman).

Councillor Mrs. K. V. Aitken.

Councillor R. Bevis.

Councillor H. Clark, J.P.

Councillor A. H. J. Eastwell.

Councillor H. T. Foskett.

Councillor D. G. French, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).

Councillor H. L. A. Green.

Councillor R. Mackay.

Councillor R. M. North.

Councillor Miss V. B. C. F. Rhys Davids.

Councillor L. G. P. Robinson (Vice-Chairman of the Council).

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health:

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

*JOHN W. GALE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

*A. R. E. JARMAN, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

*J. M. JEFFERY, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

W. R. DUNSTAN, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(* Hold the Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate.)

Rat Officer:

J. MCKEE.

Part-Time Officer:

(Immunisation, Vaccination and Cleansing of Persons.)

MRS. O. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk: T. J. SCANNELL.

Clerk Shorthand/Typist: MISS D. BODDY.

Clerk: R. W. F. JENKINS.
(commenced 22/8/49)

STAFF CHANGES.

Clerical Staff:

F. H. EDMONDS.
(resigned 15/1/49)

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHIPSTEAD ROAD,
BANSTEAD.
21st June, 1950.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of Banstead.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1949.

The general health of the community was good. There was a fall in the birth rate from 13.9 to 12.4 per 1,000 of population. The death rate rose from 8.6 to 9.1 per 1,000 of population. The infantile mortality rate remained low at 22 per 1,000 live births. There was one maternal death.

There was no unusual incidence of infectious diseases. For the fourth successive year no case of Diphtheria was notified. Four sporadic cases of Poliomyelitis occurred.

A mass radiography unit visited the Urban District for the first time in April, and confirmed the value of this service in the early detection of disease.

The Council's housing programme continued to make satisfactory progress. During the year, 45 new permanent houses were occupied, and 168 were in course of erection. Since the end of the war, 177 permanent houses and 300 temporary houses, a total of 477 new dwellings, have been provided.

The work of sanitary supervision of the district was efficiently carried out under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. W. Gale), who also gave close attention to the protection of food and to the purity of milk supplies and of ice cream.

The water supply of the district maintained a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity. Effective control by chlorination and by daily sampling was continued.

I thank members of the Council for their help and advice during the year. I am grateful to Mr. F. H. Wiltshire, the Clerk of the Council, for his guidance, and to other Officers for their co-operation.

I am,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ENEAS. J. MACINTYRE,
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1949.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	12,821 acres	
	1948	1949
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population at 30th June	32,050	32,710
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book at 31st December	8,937	8,990
Rateable Value at 31st December	£381,959	£386,066

Social conditions, including the chief industries carried on in the area :—

The Urban District of Banstead comprises the Parishes of Banstead (5,659 acres), Chipstead (2,151 acres), Kingswood (1,820 acres), Walton-on-the-Hill (2,304 acres), and Woodmansterne (887 acres). The largest is the Banstead Parish, which contains several defined communities, namely Banstead, Burgh Heath, Nork, Tattenham and Tadworth. Lower Kingswood is within the Kingswood Parish.

The altitude is high. Banstead Village is 530 feet, Chipstead 550 feet, Lower Kingswood 660 feet, and Walton-on-the-Hill 580 feet above sea level.

Green Belt and Common land provide large tracts of open space and generally the district is well wooded, undulating, and of great scenic beauty.

The district is mainly residential and agricultural in character.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1949 WITH FIGURES FOR 1948 FOR COMPARISON.

	1948				1949			
	Total	M	F	England & Wales	Total	M	F	England & Wales
LIVE BIRTHS:								
Legitimate	420	217	203		391	206	185	
Illegitimate	26	16	10		13	4	9	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	13.9			17.9	12.4			16.7
STILL BIRTHS:								
Legitimate	11	5	6		12	6	6	
Illegitimate	1	—	1		1	1	—	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	26.2			23.0	31.17			22.6
DEATHS	276	133	143		296	142	154	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	8.6			10.8	9.1			11.7
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES:	No	Case Rate per 1,000 TotalBirths			No.	Case Rate per 1,000 TotalBirths		
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00			0	0.00		
Other Puerperal Causes	0	0.00			1	2.39		
Total	0	0.00		0.86	1	2.39		0.82

	1948	1949
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	11.21	22.27
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births	11.90	20.45
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	0.00	76.92
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	53	52
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0	0

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were nine deaths of infants under one year of age. Of these, four were due to prematurity, three were due to congenital abnormality, one was due to birth injury, and one to cerebro spinal fever. This compares with five deaths in 1948, nine deaths in 1947, and six deaths in 1946. The infantile mortality rate was 22.27 per 1,000 live births, a rise from the low record of 11.21 per 1,000 live births in 1948. The rate for England and Wales in 1949 was 32 per 1,000 live births.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was one death from embolism following operation for ectopic gestation.

The maternal mortality rate was 2.39 per 1,000 total births, compared with 0.82 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1949.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	0
2.	Cerebro Spinal Fever	0	1	1
3.	Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
4.	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
5.	Diphtheria	0	0	0
6.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	2	1	3
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	0	1
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	1	0	1
9.	Influenza	1	1	2
10.	Measles	0	0	0
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	0	1
12.	Acute Infective Encephalitis	0	1	1
13.	Cancer of the Buccal Cavity—Oesophagus (M); Uterus (F)	1	1	2
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	3	7
15.	Cancer of Breast	0	7	7
16.	Cancer of all other sites	18	18	36
17.	Diabetes	0	1	1
18.	Intracranial Vascular lesions	8	17	25
19.	Heart Disease	44	41	85
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	11	16	27
21.	Bronchitis	4	8	12
22.	Pneumonia	2	4	6
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	5	1	6
24.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
25.	Diarrhœa under 2 years	0	0	0
26.	Appendicitis	0	0	0
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	4	4	8
28.	Nephritis	7	7	14
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0
30.	Other Maternal Causes	0	1	1
31.	Premature Births	3	1	4
32.	Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries, and Infantile Diseases	2	3	5
33.	Suicide	3	0	3
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	4	1	5
35.	Other Violent Causes	2	0	2
36.	All other Causes	12	15	27
		142	154	296

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Personal Health Services.

These services include the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, home nursing, and the care and after care of persons suffering from illness. They are administered by the Surrey County Council.

Hospital Facilities.

There are no general hospital facilities within the district. The chief hospitals serving the district are the Redhill County Hospital; East Surrey Hospital, Redhill; Epsom District Hospital; Sutton and Cheam Hospital; and St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory at Epsom and the laboratory at Sutton and Cheam Hospital, were used for bacteriological and pathological examination of specimens and samples.

For chemical analyses the services of the Public Analyst were employed.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Service of the Surrey County Council continued to operate from White Lodge, Brighton Road, Banstead (Telephone: Burgh Heath 2222), greatly to the benefit of the residents of the district.

Mortuary Facilities.

The arrangement with the Corporation of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, for the use of the mortuary of that authority at Hook Road, Epsom, continued to function satisfactorily.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Residential Accommodation, Welfare Services—Part III.

The Surrey County Council is the local authority for the purposes of this part of the Act, relating to the provision of residential accommodation for persons in need of care and attention, and welfare services for the blind, deaf and dumb, and other persons permanently handicapped by illness or injury.

Removal of Persons Requiring Care and Attention—Section 47.

No action by the Council was necessary during 1949.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead—Section 50.

No case arose to be dealt with in respect of the Council's function under this heading.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Water for domestic purposes is supplied in pipes to the district from the deep wells of the Sutton District Water Company (Banstead, Kingswood and Woodmansterne), and of the East Surrey Water Company (Chipstead and Walton-on-the-Hill).

Chlorination is applied to all sources of supply and the water is softened to 9 degrees or less of hardness.

Both Companies submit samples of water for examination by their Consultant Analysts at monthly intervals, and routine sampling is carried out by the District Councils in the area of supply of the two Water Companies, also monthly.

The Sutton District Water Company also operate their own laboratory at their Sutton Works, and samples of the raw and treated waters are examined daily by their Chemist and Bacteriologist.

Specimen analyses of samples of water taken during 1949, from the sources supplying the Urban District are as follows :—

(a) **Chemical.**

(Results in parts per million.)	Pumping Stations at		
	Woodmansterne.	Purley	Leatherhead.
Reaction pH	7.7	8.3	8.5
Total Solids dried at 180° C.	165	120	165
Free Ammonia	0.007	0.052	0.074
Nitrogen in Nitrates	4.0	4.8	5.4
Nitrogen in Nitrites	Absent	Absent	Absent
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.00	0.00	0.05
Chlorine in Chlorides	13	14	23
Total hardness (grains per gallon)	8.4	6.5	8.5

(b) **Bacteriological.**

Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 3 days at 20° C.	0	0	0
Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 1 day at 37° C.	0	0	0
Presence of B.coli in 100 c.c.	0	0	0

The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year under review. The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

With the exception of seven dwellings, all houses in the Urban District are provided with a piped water supply direct into the houses. There are no houses supplied by means of stand-pipe. In respect of the seven exceptions, the houses are isolated and not reasonably accessible for service by piped supply. In each case water for domestic purposes is obtained by cartage from the nearest available water service. The occupiers are advised to boil all water for use for drinking purposes. Five of the houses are situate at Walton-on-the-Hill, and two at Lower Kingswood.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Public sewers are provided which serve the majority of the premises in the parishes of Banstead, Walton-on-the-Hill, and Woodmansterne, and a few houses in Chipstead and Kingswood.

By means of two small pumping stations (one at Tadworth and one at Walton-on-the-Hill) and by gravitation, the Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill drainage discharges to the sewage disposal works of the Borough of Sutton and Cheam at Worcester Park, and the remainder of the sewers (Woodmansterne area) by gravitation discharge via the sewers of Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. to the sewage disposal works of the County Borough of Croydon.

Progress continued during the year towards the carrying out of the modified sewerage scheme for Chipstead and Kingswood, which provides for the sewering of Lower Kingswood as the immediate objective. The Ministry of Health intimated approval of the proposal in principle and at the end of the year, information was awaited as to the award of a starting date for the work under the Government's Priority Organisation.

Where sewers are not available, drainage is by means of cesspools and in respect of a small number of premises, by septic tank installations. The approximate number of cesspools in the district is 1,300, of which 1,100 are in Chipstead and Kingswood.

Rivers and Streams.

There are no rivers or streams within the Urban District.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Cesspool Emptying.

Where there is not a public sewer available, cesspools are emptied by the Council free of charge on a basis of monthly emptying. It is increasingly difficult to keep to this basis and in numerous cases the service given has had to be increased to emptying twice or three times monthly. Particularly in the case of food trade premises it is very desirable that the service should be adequate.

The sewage removed from cesspools is emptied into the public sewers at two specially constructed discharging points, one in Waterhouse Lane, Burgh Heath, and the other at How Lane, Chipstead. Six cesspool emptiers are in operation.

Closet Accommodation.

Water closets are the general rule, but there are a number of pail and tub closets. Of the latter, 58 in the Parish of Kingswood, 19 in the Parish of Banstead, 56 in the Parish of Chipstead, 3 in the Parish of Woodmansterne, and 3 in the Parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, are emptied free of charge by the Council, on a weekly basis, and in some instances twice weekly.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

House refuse is collected once fortnightly by direct labour. The refuse of Banstead Hospital is collected daily.

Trade refuse is collected under a system whereby traders can have their refuse collected at a charge of 6d. per bin for dry refuse and 2/- per bin for wet refuse.

Disposal of refuse is at the Destructor of the Corporation of Reigate.

Schemes for the collection of salvage, waste paper and pig food are operated.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The number of inspections of premises and visits made in respect of the various duties are as follows :—

Civilian War Deaths	2
Drainage of Premises	1,263
Dangerous Structures	1
Employment Agencies	—
Factories	123

Food Supply—	
Food Poisoning	46
Food-Unsound	361
Ice Cream	382
Meat Inspection (Slaughtering)	207
Premises and Vehicles	883
Sale of Horseflesh	3
Samples:—Bread 2, Butter 1, Cake 1, Corned Beef 1, Cream Substitute 2, Eggs 1, Flour 1, Grapes (tinned) 1, Kaylene-Ol 1, Meat Pie 1, Ox Tongue 1, Pastry Mix 1, Peas (tinned) 1, Plums (stewed) 1, Sausage Roll 1	17
Bacteriological Examinations	11
Chemical Examinations	6
Home Help Service	1
Housing—	
Inspection of Dwellings	130
Re-Inspections	346
Closed Buildings	6
Moveable Dwellings and Prohibited Areas	1,412
Overcrowding	28
Temporary Housing, Huts, etc.	134
Tents, Vans and Sheds	30
Rent Restriction	—
Investigation of Applications	134
Housing General	436
Infectious Disease—	
Visits	290
Diphtheria Immunisation	121
Rooms Disinfected	62
Schools Disinfected	2
Legal Actions	2
Mass Radiography	424
Massage Establishments	4
Miscellaneous Visits	273
Maternity and Child Welfare	14
Milk Supply—	
General Visits, Vehicles, etc.	669
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Shops	290
Sampling—	
Bacteriological	141
Chemical	1
National Assistance Act, Section 47	5
Notices—	
Informal	193
Complied with	159
Statutory—	
Section 48, P.H. Act, 1936 (Examination of Drains)	17
Section 75, P.H. Act, 1936 (Dustbin)	1
Nuisances—Inspections and Re-Inspections	1,466
Outworkers Premises	13
Petroleum and Carbide Stores	170
Piggeries, Stables, etc.	60

Ponds—	
Visits	17
Sampling	7
Public Buildings—Sanitary Conveniences	35
Schools	62
Septic Tank Installations (private)	55
Shops Act	76
Smoke Observation	8
Swimming Pools—	
Visits	14
Samples—Bacteriological	2
Chemical	2
Vaccination	6
Vermin—	
Flies, Bed Bugs, Fleas, Lice, Cockroaches, etc.	87
Rooms Disinfested	25
Bakehouses Disinfested	3
Head Lice—Visits	7
Scabies—Visits	37
Rats and Mice	2,816
Wasps	249
Water Supply—	
Visits	71
Sampling—	
Piped Supply—Bacteriological	11
Chemical	2
Other Supplies—Bacteriological	6

Shops Act, 1934.

The Surrey County Council as the local authority under these Acts, administers the provisions thereof, except those provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, which are the responsibility of the Urban District Council, relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences.

Swimming Pools.

There are two privately owned open-air swimming pools at Burgh Heath, which are available for use by the public during the summer months. There is mechanical filtration and chlorination of the water at both these swimming pools.

Two samples of the pool waters were taken during 1949, and the chemical and bacteriological examinations gave satisfactory results.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The following infestations were dealt with during the year :—

Council houses, 3	Two major infestations and one minor infestation.
Other houses, 5	All minor infestations.

These infestations involved 12 rooms. Disinfestation was by liquid insecticide spray of 11 of the rooms and gas was used for one room. In respect of the two major infestations, treatment was repeated, but in the other cases, initial treatment was completely successful.

Cleansing of Persons.

Until April 1949, the cleansing station of the Borough of Sutton and Cheam was used for Banstead cases, and since that date, the new cleansing station incorporated in the recently erected offices of the Public Health Department in Chipstead Road, Banstead, has operated.

The facilities thus provided within the district have proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement.

It is pleasing to record a considerable reduction in the number of cases of scabies and head-lice requiring treatment during the year. There were fourteen cases of scabies and two cases of head-lice, as compared with sixty-one and eight respectively in 1948.

Of the scabies cases, thirteen were children and one an adult.

The number of treatments totalled seventy. Bathing and application of Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion form the treatment for scabies and shampooing and application of Lethane Oil for head-lice. Both methods have proved successful. No charge is made for the service.

Moveable Dwellings—Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Due to the housing shortage, there are a number of sites in the Urban District used for camping purposes.

The provisions of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, apply in the Urban District and under such provisions, the control of gypsies has been successfully operated. Previous to 1949, three Prohibited Areas covering parts of the Nork, Tattenham and Tadworth areas were in existence and arising out of serious trouble with gypsies in 1948 and 1949, Court action by the Council in June and October, 1949, resulted in Orders being obtained under Section 57 of the Act whereby two further Prohibited Areas were established, one at Woodmansterne and the other in the Chipstead Road, Banstead, area.

Action by the Police against a gypsy for contravention of the Orders of Prohibition in respect of Area No. 4 (Woodmansterne) resulted in a fine of £2.

In the course of investigation of the alleged use of a shed for human habitation, it was necessary to enter the premises by Magistrate's Warrant. This action resulted in cessation of the use of the shed for purposes of habitation.

Offensive Trades.

There are no trades of this type in the Urban District.

Complaints.

The complaints received number 663 and, as usual, they related to a wide variety of subjects.

Massage Establishments.

The provisions of Part IV of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, relating to the registration and management of Massage Establishments, are in operation in the Urban District.

Two such establishments are situate within the Urban District.

Factories.

The majority of the factories in the district are small in size. They include builders' premises, boot repairers, the manufacture of food, motor repairs, bakehouses and laundries. There is one large factory situated in Lower Kingswood.

A small amount of homework is carried on in the district, such outworkers being employed in the making of wearing apparel and artificial flowers for firms in the London area.

The number of factories is as follows :—

	Number.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories without mechanical power	52	29	4	—
Factories with mechanical power	97	55	4	—
Other premises (building operations, institutions, etc,)	70	39	1	—
Totals	219	123	9	—
Outworkers premises in the District: making of :—				
(a) Wearing Apparel	9	11	—	—
(b) Artificial Flowers	1	2	—	—
Totals	10	13	—	—

There are several research laboratories and premises in the district which are not factories to which the Factories Act applies.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

Licences granted for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year were as follows :—

	No.	Fees.
Stored for Sale	22	£20 15 0
Stored for Private Use	16	£8 16 8
	38	£29 11 8

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.—THE INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

Activity in the work of destruction of rats and mice increased during the year. Mostly infestations were of a minor type, the few major infestations (over 50 rats or mice) being as follows :—

Rats—	
Residential Premises	4
Industrial Premises	2
Farm Premises	2
Factory Premises	1
Stable Premises	1
Animal Food Store	1
Mice—	
Residential Premises	2
Confectioners Premises	1
Animal Food Store	1

Routine testing of the public sewers in the district was carried out during November and for the third year the results were completely negative as to the presence of rats. Approximately 10% of the sewers were baited, namely 160 manholes on eight miles of sewers.

The duties of the Council under the Act relate to enforcement of the provisions thereof, but the Council do provide a service for the carrying out of disinfestation work which occupiers of premises can employ if they so desire. Charges made for this service are generally of a nominal character in respect of residential premises, and are dependent on the type and character of the infestation. For business premises charges are based on actual cost.

Full statistical details of the operation of the service during 1949 are set out on the next page, but the following summary of the last three years will be of interest :—

	1947.	1948.	1949.
Reports of Rats and Mice received	242	227	336
Number of Premises involved	681	658	869
Number of Visits to Premises	1,579	1,767	2,174
Estimated Rats and Mice destroyed	4,049	4,248	6,717
Charges made	£117	£337	£392

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919—INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.
YEAR 1949.

Wards	N.E.	Nork	S.E.	Tad-worth	Chip-stead	Kings-wood	Walton	Wood-man-sterne	Total
1. Reports of Rats and Mice :—									
(a) Outstanding and in progress at 1.1.49	3	6	1	4	3	7	1	1	26 } 362
(b) Received during year	92	85	20	31	21	51	5	31	336
(c) Oustanding at 31.12.49	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
2. Investigations not confirmed	8	14	3	4	2	4	1	9	45
3. Disinfestation at :—									
(a) Business Premises	39	4	2	3	1	4	—	2	55 } 362
(b) Residential Premises	46	69	11	24	21	50	2	18	241
(c) Council Property	2	1	4	4	—	—	3	3	17
4. Disinfestations in progress at 31.12.49	13	11	1	10	1	18	3	3	60
5. No. of Premises Involved	224	226	53	95	59	131	16	65	869
6. No. of Visits to Premises	523	515	103	184	227	451	34	137	2174
7. Estimated No. of Rats and Mice Destroyed :—									
(a) By Poisoning	1852	1337	253	783	241	1426	95	347 } 6717	
(b) By Trapping	93	68	—	60	17	65	—	—	
(c) By Gassing	—	30	—	—	20	30	—	—	
8. Charges Made	£135 1 4	88 12 2	2 10 0	27 1 0	8 8 0	60 19 6	20 3 6	49 15 5	£392 10 11

TIME ALLOCATION OF OPERATIVE (in days) :—

RATS AND MICE 203, DISINFECTION 9, DISINFESTATION 3, DRAINAGE 3, ESTABLISHMENT 1½, LEAVE (a) Annual 10, (b) Public Holidays 6, (c) Sick 28, MOVEABLE DWELLINGS 3, TRANSPORT (Condemned Food) 3, WASPS NESTS 17. TOTAL—286½ WORKING DAYS.

PUBLIC HEALTH VAN—Miles run 7,739. Petrol 270 gallons. M.p.g. 28.66.

Other Pests.

From time to time enquiries are received for help and advice in regard to infestations by various types of insects—beetles, cockroaches, crickets, ants, flies, moth larvae, wasps—all of which present difficult but interesting problems.

Every endeavour is made to help by advice to secure a satisfactory solution. It is not always appreciated that disinfestation is the responsibility of the occupier of the premises. When treatment is carried out, a charge is made.

HOUSING.

Inspection of houses under the provisions of the Public Health and Housing Acts was limited generally to those where the conditions were the subject of complaint by the occupiers, and to cases arising out of investigation of the circumstances of housing applicants.

During the year, one house "closed" for human habitation in 1939, was demolished on change of ownership of the property.

It was not necessary to serve any statutory notices during 1949, except in the case of the provision of a dustbin. This latter notice, the owner complied with.

Progress to record in reference to the provision of new houses by the Council is as follows :—

	Temporary Bungalows.	Permanent Houses.
Completed at 31/12/48	300	132
Completed during 1949	—	45
In course of erection at 31/12/49	—	168
Nearing completion stage at 31/12/49	—	152
Other houses well advanced in preparation at 31/12/49	—	80

Accommodation in requisitioned premises continued to assist in the alleviation of the housing problem. At the end of the year, 212 families were housed in 107 premises, and 32 families were in occupation of hut accommodation.

The number of Council houses in the various wards of the district, at December 31st, 1949, was as follows :—

	Permanent.	Temporary.
Nork Ward	52	182
North-East Ward	46	—
South-East Ward	103	—
Tadworth Ward	46	24
Chipstead Ward	16	—
Kingswood Ward	70	38
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward	75	—
Woodmansterne Ward	78	56
	486	300

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The year 1949 was notable for the administrative changes that took effect on October 1st, whereby the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries became the responsible authority for the enforcement of the law in respect of milk production, and Food and Drugs Authorities became licensing authorities in respect of establishments where milk is pasteurised or sterilised. Local authorities remain responsible for enforcement of the law related to the distribution of milk, and in respect of milk production in relation to diseases communicable to man. They are also the licensing authorities for the issue of licences to dealers for use of special designations.

The new Acts and Regulations are :—

- Food & Drugs (Milk & Dairies) Act, 1944.
- Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.
- Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949.
- The Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949.
- The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.
- The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The terms, "Dairy Farm" and "Dairy Farmer" now take the place of the terms in use for many years, "Cowkeeping" and "Cowkeeper," and the term, "Distributor" is introduced in place of "Purveyor of Milk."

The new regulations, while not differing greatly from the previous regulations, are an improvement, and should be of benefit in the administration and supervision of the milk supply of the district.

By arrangement with, and at the request of, the County Council (the Food & Drugs Authority for the Urban District), the Chief Sanitary Inspector acts as Agent for the County Medical Officer in carrying out inspections of milk pasteurising premises in the district. This is a very desirable working arrangement, combining as it does, the duties of the Urban District Council in respect of such establishments under The Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The position in regard to the persons and premises recorded on the Council register, was as follows :—

	At 30/9/49.	At 31/12/49.
Cowkeepers (Producers only)	21	—
Cowkeepers (Producers and Retail Purveyors)	8	—
Cowkeepers retailing Milk from premises outside the District	1	—
Retail Purveyors of Milk (only)	7	8
Retail Purveyors of Milk who retail in the District from premises outside the District	15	16
Total	52	24

Dealers' Licences issued by the Council during the year for the use of special designations in relation to the sale of milk, were as follows :—

	Dealers.	Supplementary.
"Tuberculin Tested"	7	12
"Accredited"	—	—
"Pasteurised"	7	11
"Sterilised"	3	8
	17	31

Fees paid in respect of these licences totalled £5 16s. 0d.

Much attention was given to the supervision of the milk supplies and sampling increased from 104 samples in 1948 to 142 in 1949. Efforts to obtain improvements at one local dairy resulted in the installation of a bottle washing machine in place of hand washing of bottles, and towards the end of the year the dairyman installed new plant for heat-treatment of the milk by the "holder" method, which replaced an out-of-date and very unsatisfactory flash "pasteuriser." The result was, that sample results improved considerably. A further desirable improvement was obtained when electric motors were installed for driving the brine compressor, to replace an internal combustion engine situated in the dairy. The removal of the engine shafting and belt drive considerably improved the amenities and cleanliness of the dairy.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

	Raw (atFarms)	Heat-Treated			Pasteurised	Pasteurised Channel Island	Pasteurised Homogenised	Sterilised	Tuberculin Tested		
		Not sold as such	Sold as such	Channel Island					Certified	Pasteurised	Certified Channel Island
Methylene Blue Test :											
Passed	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conformed to Standard	—	1	41(19)	1	41(25)	1	2	1	1	4	1
Failed to confrom	—	1	24(9)	—	4(3)	—	—	—	—	1	3

Of the 33 samples that failed to conform to the Standard, 3 failed both the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests, 24 failed the Methylene Blue test only, 4 failed the Phosphatase test only, and 2 of the Tuberculin Tested (Certified) failed the Coliform test.

NOTE.—(a) Numbers in brackets show samples of school milks included in total.

(b) "Standard" relates to the Methylene Blue Reduction Test and/or Coliform Test and/or Phosphatase Test, according to the standard applicable to the particular type of milk.

(c) The sterilised sample was taken prior to the operation of the Turbidity Test on October 1st.

The results of the "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)" samples which failed to conform to the standard were communicated to the licensing authority.

Five samples of raw milk taken at farm premises were submitted for microscopical examination for tubercle bacilli. The results were negative.

Three samples of school milk were examined by filter test for alleged splintered glass contamination. The results were negative.

Investigation of bottle cleansing at two local dairies was carried out and extended over a period of several months. A total of 108 cleansed bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination, 42 at one dairy and 66 at the other.

At the first dairy, where hand washing of bottles was the method of cleansing with use of steam sterilising chest for one-third pint bottles only, the initial bacterial counts per bottle, were as follows :—

One-third pint bottles varied between 420 and 1,850.
One pint bottles varied between 3,800 and 5,000.

Alterations advised in the methods of cleansing, which included the use of the steam chest for all bottles, reduced the counts to under 600 and as low as 5 and 10. This improvement was sustained.

Cleansing by machine was the method at the second dairy and counts varied from 1,500 to over 4,000. Later samples gave reduced counts, but the improvement was not maintained and the investigations were still in hand at the end of the year.

Ice Cream.

Registration of premises under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, at the end of the year, were as follows :—

	as at 31/12/48.	as at 31/12/49.
Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	2	2
Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	30	47

Consideration was given by the Public Health Committee to the refusal of two applications for registration for the storage and sale of ice cream and notice was given to the applicant to attend before the Committee to show cause why the applications should not be refused. The matter in question related to the lack of provision of hot water facilities and by the date of the Committee's meeting, the applicant had provided the required facilities at each of the premises.

A considerable quantity of the ice cream sold in the district is manufactured at premises outside the Urban District, chiefly in the London area, but also as far away as Brighton and Bristol.

There is an increase of sampling to record, 75 samples in 1949 as against 38 in 1948. The results were as follows :—

	Provisional Grades.			
	I	II	III	IV
Manufactured in the District—				
Coliform present in	—	—	—	—
Coliform absent in	9	5	3	—
Manufactured outside the District—				
Coliform present in	5	3	11	6
Coliform absent in	23	6	3	1

The two registered manufacturers in the district both use the "hot-mix" method of manufacture. One sample from each of these manufacturers was examined for fat content, the results being 6.9% fat content in one case and 2.7% in the other case.

Manufacture of Sausages, Preserved Food, etc.

Premises registered under Section 14 of the Act are as follows :—

Manufacture of Sausages	17
Preparation of Preserved Food	2

Meat.

There are three licensed slaughterhouses, and at the present time these are used only for occasional slaughter of pigs. A slaughterhouse is in use at a local institution.

Eight licences were issued to slaughtermen during 1949.

All carcases of animals slaughtered at the institution and all of those known to have been slaughtered under licence from the Food Office were inspected, and condemnation details are set out in the table on the following page. In respect of cattle, including cows and calves, no tuberculosis was found, and it is of interest to note that all the carcases of cattle inspected were slaughtered at the institution and that the herd of cattle thereat is a tuberculin tested herd.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	4	18	44	—	264
Number inspected	4	18	44	—	264
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	7	2	—	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	25.0	38.8	4.5	—	7.5
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	6.0

The following statistics relating to pigs and tuberculosis are of interest :—

Year.	Pigs Examined.	Tuberculosis found in.	Percentage.
1933	452	49	10.8
1934	797	81	10.2
1935	901	73	8.1
1936	1026	56	5.4
1937	1105	42	3.8
1938	1034	28	2.7
1939	1007	34	3.4
1940	108	7	6.5
1941	36	2	5.5
1942	52	5	9.5
1943	47	2	4.2
1944	44	7	15.9
1945	239	10	4.1
1946	54	6	11.1
1947	69	9	13.0
1948	147	5	3.4
1949	264	16	6.0

Food Premises.

Generally, food trade premises comply with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, although there is room for improvement. It is anticipated that the food handling byelaws which are due to operate in the near future will be of considerable help in the administration and supervision of the food trade.

Necessary action was taken in respect of five food premises for the remedying of unsatisfactory conditions. Infestations of rats and mice, mostly of a minor character, were dealt with as and when found.

Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

Information as to the small number of outbreaks during 1949 is contained in that part of the report dealing with infectious disease, pages 32 and 33.

Samples of Food.

Samples of food submitted for examination during the year are set out earlier in this report under the heading "Sanitary Inspection of the Area," page 13. Of the results, I would note the following:—

Australian Fruit Cake. Complaint as to grittiness. Analysis found the sample to contain 0.3 per cent by weight of sand and siliceous matter spread throughout the flour portion of the cake and on surface of the fruit, an abnormally high proportion of sand and siliceous matter such as to render the cake unsuitable for human consumption. Most probably originated from use of unwashed or improperly washed fruit.

Heat-Treated Milk (Channel Island). Complaint of sour or sickly taste. Found to be normal except for unusually high fat content. Fat 5.5 per cent.; solids not fat 9.2 per cent. Legal standard for ordinary milk is 3 per cent. fat. Undoubtedly the "richness" of the milk was the cause of the complaint.

Australian P.D.F. Quality Pastry Mix. Complaint of soapy taste. Chemical examination indicated the presence of 25 per cent. of fat, 1 per cent. of free fatty acids and half per cent. of soap. The free fatty acids and the soap was considered to be the result of a development of rancidity of the fat content, the formation of soap being the result of the combination of some of the fatty acids with part of the bicarbonate of soda. By reason of taste, unsuitable for use for the preparation of human food. Bacteriological examination gave satisfactory results.

Tinned Grapes (South Africa). Several of the grapes had a crystal attached to the skin of irregular shape and varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ to over $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in length. Crystals consisted of potassium hydrogentartrate (cream of tartar), which is a natural constituent of grape juice, normally in solution, but liable to separate in crystalline form during processing of grape juice, e.g., the lees from wine contain a large proportion of this substance. Size of crystals indicates that this formation had extended over a considerable period. Not poisonous, but their size and hardness rendered this article quite unsuitable for sale.

Food Condemned.

The food condemned during the year is set out as follows :—

Bacon—lbs.	80
Bananas—lbs.	5
Cereals—pkts.	8
Cheese—lbs.	48½
Cheese—boxes	3
Chocolate—jars	1
Chutney and Pickles—jars	21
Eggs—No :	556
Egg, Dried—tins	1
Escallops—No :	72
Figs—lbs.	10½
Fish—lbs.	765
Fish—tins	52
Fish Paste—jars	2
Flour—lbs.	114
Fruit—jars	5
Fruit—tins	114
Fruit Puddings—tins	2
Margarine—lbs.	1
Marmite—jars	2
Meat—tins	53
Meat—	
Beef—lbs.	1042½
Mutton—lbs.	13
Sheep's Kidney	1
Meat, Slaughtering—	
Beast's Diaphragm	1
" Head	1
" Kidneys	3
" Livers	5
Meat, Slaughtering (contd.)—	
Pigs' Carcase and Organs	2
" Hand and Spring	2
" Head and Tongue	4
" Hearts	8
" Kidneys	7
" Leg	1
" Livers	2
" Lungs	14
" Mesenteries	10
" Plucks	2
Milk—tins	226
Pastries—No :	60
Pastry Mix—lbs.	2700¾
Pearl Barley—lbs.	23
Peas, Dried—lbs.	122
Poultry—Carcases	3
Preserves—tins	43
Salad Cream—jars	2
Sauce—bottles	1
Sausages—tins	9
Semolina—lbs.	9
Soup—tins	72
Spaghetti—tins	6
Sugar—lbs.	4
Sweets—lbs.	5
Vegetables—tins	170
Whalemeat—tins	10

Adulteration of Food, etc.

The Surrey County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the District. I have received from that Authority the following information of sampling in the Urban District, during the year :—

Articles	Analysed		Adulterated or Irregular		Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal		
Food :						
Milk	58	3	1	—	—	—
Apple puree with sugar	3	—	2	—	—	—
Apple, sieved	1	—	—	—	—	—
Camembert cheese	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cake	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carre de l'est	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolate, drinking	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee	1	—	—	—	—	—
Effervescing powder	1	—	—	—	—	—
Gelatine	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jam	2	—	—	—	—	—
Meat paste	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meat pies	2	—	—	—	—	—
Salad cream	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sausages	1	—	—	—	—	—
Soft drinks	1	2	—	—	—	—
Soup	—	1	—	—	—	—
Spirits	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs :						
Extract of Hamamelis	—	1	—	1	—	—
Totals	79	9	3	1	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The table below shows the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases (except tuberculosis) in institutions, and in the District, during the year 1949 :—

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Institution Cases.	District Cases.	District Case Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop. Eng. & Wales.
Scarlet Fever	68	2.08	10	58	1.78	1.63
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.04
Erysipelas	2	0.06	1	1	0.03	0.19
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.01
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	0.00	—
Pneumonia	5	0.15	—	5	0.15	0.19
Dysentery	11	0.34	10	1	0.03	—
Poliomyelitis	3	0.09	—	3	0.09	0.13
Polioencephalitis	1	0.03	—	1	0.03	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	0.03	—	1	0.03	0.02
Measles	228	6.99	42	186	5.70	8.95
Whooping Cough	100	3.07	1	99	3.03	2.39
	419		64	355		

There was a decrease in the total number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases. This was due mainly to a lower prevalence of Whooping Cough and Measles. One fatal case of Polioencephalitis occurred. There was no case of Diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever. Sixty-eight cases were notified, an increase of eighteen cases. The case rate was 2.08 per 1,000 of population, compared with 1.63 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. The higher prevalence is due to the persistence of infection in crowded classrooms in schools. The disease was generally mild. There was no death.

Diphtheria. No case was notified during 1949. The district has been free from cases of Diphtheria for four years in succession. This happy result is attributable to immunisation.

Diphtheria Antitoxin. Diphtheria has not been eliminated. Carriers still exist, and we must be prepared to deal with cases of Diphtheria at any moment. Early diagnosis and early treatment are the principal safeguards against mortality. Diphtheria Antitoxin should be administered by medical practitioners on suspicion and while awaiting

bacteriological confirmation of diagnosis. Otherwise any suspected case should be admitted to isolation hospital for close observation, and to avoid delay in treatment.

Diphtheria Immunisation. It is important that a constant effort be made to sustain a high standard of immunity in the child population. Immunisation is now a free family service under the National Health Service. Every mother must give her baby the benefit of protection at or before the age of one year. Every child must be reinforced before entering nursery school or day school. Every school child must be reinforced at the age of eight to nine years. Application for immunisation can be made to the family doctor or to the nearest Child Welfare Clinic, or to the Medical Officer of Health, The Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.

During 1949, the number of children immunised was 472. Of these, 363 were under five years of age, and 109 were over five years of age. 257 children were immunsed at the age of one year, which represents 58 per cent. of the children born in 1948. 592 children received reinforcing injections. At the end of the year, the estimated number of children immunised against Diphtheria was 4,516, representing 67 per cent. of the child population. Of these, 1,060 were children under five years of age, a percentage of 43.3, and 3,456 were between five and fifteen years of age, 79.6 per cent. of the children in this age group.

Prevention of Smallpox. Vaccination is now voluntary. Infant vaccination must be continued in order to provide a basic immunity in the population. The best period for the vaccination of a baby is from three to six months of age. Apart from the immediate protection given to the child, primary vaccination in infancy has a modifying effect on subsequent vaccinations, which may be required for travelling abroad or during an emergency.

Vaccination can be arranged directly with the family doctor, or by application to the nearest Child Welfare Centre, or to the Medical Officer of Health, The Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations from 1st January to 31st December, 1949 :—

	Age and Year Born				Total
	Under 1 1949	1–4 1945–1948	5–14 1935–1944	15 or over Before 1935	
No. Vaccinated	121	96	25	17	259
No. Re-vaccinated	—	—	21	86	107
	121	96	46	103	366

MEASLES. Measles was epidemic from January to April, spreading from Banstead to Woodmansterne, Nork and Tattenham. Two hundred and twenty-eight cases were notified. Forty-two were institutional cases and of these thirty-seven were removed to isolation hospitals. There was no death. The case rate was 6.99 per 1,000 of population, compared with 8.95 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales.

The monthly distribution of cases for the five years 1945-49 is shown in the following table :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1945	25	26	36	36	68	65	15	1	—	—	—	—	272
1946	1	—	1	6	3	16	47	28	30	18	39	38	227
1947 ..	55	47	47	10	4	21	17	5	—	1	—	—	207
1948	44	69	21	40	41	33	44	15	3	1	—	—	311
1949	35	41	75	63	9	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	228

Measles is a debilitating illness and liable to complication by secondary infections causing pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia. Careful nursing and careful convalescence are necessary, especially during the Winter months and early Spring. The early catarrhal phase of measles is particularly infectious. There is catarrh of the throat, nose and eyes, which lasts for three or four days before the rash appears. The temperature is elevated and this is a signal for pre-cautionary isolation. Children sent to school in the catarrhal phase of measles are the source of spread of much infection which could with care be avoided.

Health Visitors are informed of all notified cases so that they may give advice and help where necessary.

WHOOPING COUGH. One hundred cases were notified, a decrease of seventy-three cases. One institutional case was admitted to hospital. The case rate was 3.07 per 1,000 of population, compared with 2.39 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. There was no death.

The monthly distribution of cases for the five years 1945-49 is shown in the following table :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
945 ...	1	4	5	12	5	2	3	3	2	9	12	7	65
946 .	8	10	11	4	14	13	3	—	1	10	10	4	88
947 .	8	8	16	5	8	5	3	7	3	1	1	—	65
948 ..	3	2	11	19	26	41	37	21	2	4	5	2	173
949 .	7	6	10	7	12	34	16	4	2	2	—	—	100

The prolonged illness and the liability to respiratory complications make Whooping Cough the most dangerous infection of childhood. Young babies should be protected from infection for as long as possible. The efficacy of immunisation by vaccines has not yet been established. A new drug, Chloromycetin, is specific for the disease and gives hope of relief of symptoms and reduction of infection. Prevention of the spread of infection depends on the early isolation of suspected cases. Early medical advice must be sought for any respiratory complication so as to avoid permanent injury to the lungs.

Cerebro Spinal Fever. There was one fatal case of meningococcal meningitis in a child aged 7 months.

Poliomyelitis. Four cases were notified. One was an acute and fatal case of Polioencephalitis, a boy aged 12 years. One, a boy aged 1½ years, recovered with residual paralysis of the left arm. One, a boy aged 4 years, suffered from a severe polyneuritic type and recovered without paralysis. One, a boy aged 2 years, had an abortive attack without paralysis. The cases were sporadic. The case rate was 0.12 per 1,000 of population compared with 0.14 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales.

Puerperal Pyrexia. No case was notified during 1949. The case rate for England and Wales was 6.31 per 1,000 total births.

Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia is of primary importance in the prevention of maternal mortality. Medical practitioners should make the fullest use of the consultant, bacteriological and hospital services and secure the immediate and effective isolation of any suspected case occurring in a maternity home.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers. No case was notified.

Dysentery. Eleven cases of bacillary dysentery were notified. Of these, ten were in an institution and were of the Flexner type, and one was a child at home, aged 7 years, whose infection was of the Sonne type.

Food Poisoning.

No. of outbreaks.	No. of cases	No. of Deaths	Organism or other agent	Food involved
1	2	—	Staphylococcus	Sausage Meat.
1	1	—	B. Proteus	Canned Peas.
1	2	—	Staphylococcus	Tinned Tongue.
1	3	—	Sporing Aerobic Bacillus	Meat Pie.
1	2	—	Staphylococcus	Meat Pie.
5	10	—		

The occurrence of small outbreaks of food poisoning involving single families, indicates the need for the utmost care in the handling and preparation of food, not only in food premises, but also in private households.

At the end of the year, preliminary consideration was given to the adoption of Byelaws applicable to the handling of food for sale. These will require that a reasonable standard of cleanliness is maintained by all persons engaged in the handling of food with the object of securing adequate protection against food poisoning.

Pneumonia. In 1949, of six deaths from all forms of pneumonia, one was notified previous to death. The total number of notified cases was five.

Non-Notifiable Diseases. The following table of non-notifiable diseases were reported by head teachers during the year :—

Mumps	27 cases
Chicken Pox	63 cases
German Measles	3 cases

School notifications are a useful index of the prevalence of non-notifiable diseases and are a basis for consultation with the School Medical Officers.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases. The following table shows the age distribution of all notified cases of infectious disease :—

Disease	Cases Notified													Cases admitted to Hospital	* Deaths
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	At all ages		
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	5	10	47	1	—	3	—	1	—	68	31	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	5	—	6
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	6	—	11	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	3	19	16	20	23	127	7	8	2	2	1	—	228	37	—
Whooping Cough	3	6	11	12	10	50	3	1	1	2	—	1	100	1	—
Totals	7	26	29	37	44	225	12	9	8	8	11	3	419	72	8

* Note.—Under column "Deaths," all deaths, whether notified in the district or outside it, or not notified at all, are included.

Distribution of Infectious Diseases in Wards.

DISEASE	WARD								
	Banstead N.E.	Banstead Nork	Banstead S.E.	Tadworth	Chipstead	Kingswood	Walton-on-the-Hill	Woodmansterne	Total
*Estimated Population	5024	8384	2432	2816	1414	3200	1824	3776	28870
Scarlet Fever	16	16	3	3	—	1	2	17	58
Diptheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including) Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Polioencephalitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	52	87	5	3	6	3	3	27	186
Whooping Cough	29	44	2	—	2	6	3	13	99
Total	102	151	10	6	8	10	10	58	355

* Based on inhabited house figures, December, 1949, after deduction of Institutional population.

TUBERCULOSIS.

On 31st December, 1949, there were on the register 207 cases of Tuberculosis, of which 170 were pulmonary and 37 non-pulmonary cases.

Twenty-three new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1949, compared with ten in 1948. One new case of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified in 1949, compared with five in 1948.

The following table has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health. This table shows the age and sex of all new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year 1949, and also gives the number of deaths and their age distribution and sex.

New Cases and Mortality during 1949.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	5	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
over 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	4	1	—	2	1	1	—

The total death rate from Tuberculosis in 1949 was 0.12 per 1,000 of population, compared with 0.37 per 1,000 of population in 1948. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.45 per 1,000 of population.

The death rate per 1,000 of population for Tuberculosis for the years 1947, 1948 and 1949, and the corresponding rates for England and Wales are given here for comparison :

	Banstead U.D.C.			England & Wales.		
	1947.	1948.	1949.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Pulmonary	0.23	0.31	0.09	0.47	0.44	0.40
Non-Pulmonary	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.05
Total Rate	0.26	0.37	0.12	0.55	0.50	0.45

The Council is represented on the Tuberculosis Care Committees of the Dispensary Districts which serve the Urban District. The Committees are social welfare committees working in close association with the Almoners for Tuberculosis. Funds from voluntary sources have provided additional comforts and have enabled the scheme for providing holidays for children in contact with infection to be extended. The scheme for the payment of allowances to patients has been highly beneficial.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

A Mass Radiography Unit of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board was stationed at Banstead County Secondary Girls' School, Picquets Way, Banstead, from 12th April, 1949, to 25th April, 1949. One thousand six hundred and forty-five persons were examined.

The final results were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.
Newly discovered cases of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	5
Cases of arrested Pulmonary Tuberculosis	23	24
Other abnormalities (non-Tuberculosis)	45	30
Total X-rayed	731	914

The findings conform to general experience that two or three people in every thousand are suffering from early active Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The frequency of tuberculous infection with spontaneous healing is shown by the finding of forty-seven cases of arrested Tuberculosis.

The finding of other abnormalities of the heart and lungs gives an opportunity for treatment and the prevention of disability.

URBAN DISTRICT OF BANSTEAD.

List of Surrey County Council Clinics.

MATERITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Central Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom. Tel.: Epsom 1133).

BANSTEAD: **Church Institute, High Street.**	Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. **Ante-Natal Clinic:** Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
LOWER KINGSWOOD: **Women's Institute, Brighton Road.**	1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m.
WALTON-ON-THE-HILL: **Congregational Schoolroom, High Street.**	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
TADWORTH: **Church Hall, Station Approach Road.**	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

South Eastern Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, Council Offices, Brighton Road, Purley. Tel.: Uplands 4844).

CHIPSTEAD AND WOODMANSTERNE: **Clinic, Chipstead Valley Road (Junction Court Hill), Woodmansterne.**	Mondays, 2 p.m. **Ante-Natal Clinic:** 1st and 3rd Mondays, 10.30 a.m.
CHIPSTEAD: **St. Francis' Church Hall, Rickman Hill, Coulsdon.**	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Dispensaries serve the District as a whole :—

St. Helier County Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton.	Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. Wednesdays, 2 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m. 2nd Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.
62, Whytecliffe Road, Purley.	Mondays, 1.30 p.m. 1st Monday, 5.30 p.m.
1a, Cecil Road, Redhill.	Thursdays, 1.30 p.m. 1st Thursday, 5.30 p.m.
44, Waterloo Road, Epsom.	Tuesdays, 2 p.m. Thursdays, 1.30 p.m. 3rd Thursday, 5.30 p.m.

It is necessary to make an appointment for attendance at these clinics.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.	Mondays, 2.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
At Child Welfare Clinics.	By appointment.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

At Child Welfare Clinics.	By appointment.

SCABIES AND HEAD LICE.

Treatment Clinic, Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.	By arrangement with The Medical Officer of Health.